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POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Nigeria: draft resolution

International efforts towards the total eradication of apartheid and support for the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling the consensus Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, contained in the annex to its resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989, which, inter alia, called for negotiations in a climate free of violence,

Reaffirming the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa and the need for the full implementation of its provisions,

Further recalling its decision 45/457 B of 13 September 1991 and its resolution 46/79 A of 13 December 1991,

Welcoming the initiative of the Organization of African Unity to place before the Security Council the question of violence in South Africa, Security Council resolutions 765 (1992) of 16 July 1992 and 772 (1992) of 17 August 1992, and especially the decision to deploy United Nations observers to further the purposes of the National Peace Accord signed on 14 September 1991, 1/

1/ See Centre against Apartheid, Notes and Documents, No. 23/91.

Welcoming also the deployment of observers from the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth, and the European Community in South Africa in response to Security Council resolution 772 (1992),

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the mission of his Special Representative to South Africa, 2/

Taking note also of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid, 3/ and the third report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of the Declaration, 4/ as well as the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated approach by the United Nations system on questions relating to South Africa (A/46/559), 5/

Welcoming the safeguards agreement between IAEA and South Africa of 16 September 1991 and the report of IAEA, relating to the inspection of South Africa's nuclear facilities, under the terms of the safeguards agreement, 6/

Reiterating its conviction that broad-based negotiations, initially undertaken by the Convention for a Democratic South Africa, resulting in a new non-racial and democratic constitution and its early entry into force will lead to the total elimination of apartheid through peaceful means,

Noting that, while positive measures have been taken by the South African authorities, including the repeal of key apartheid laws and the revision of major security legislation, important obstacles to achieving a climate conducive to free political activity remain,

Recognizing the responsibility of the United Nations and the international community, as envisaged in the Declaration, to help the South African people in their legitimate struggle for the total elimination of apartheid through peaceful means,

Gravely concerned that continued and escalating violence threatens to undermine the process of peaceful change, through negotiations, to a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa,

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2/ S/24389 of 7 August 1992.

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/47/22).

4/ A/47/574.

5/ A/47/559.

6/ IAEA document G (XXXVI) 1015 of 4 September 1992.

Deeply concerned at revelations of illegal covert activities carried out by military intelligence with a view to undermining a major party to the political process of peaceful change in South Africa,

Noting with concern that, despite the signing of the National Peace Accord on 14 September 1991, the tragic bloodshed in South Africa has not ended,

Bearing in mind the need to strengthen and reinforce the mechanisms set up in South Africa under the National Peace Accord, and emphasizing the need for all parties to cooperate in combating violence and to exercise restraint,

Encouraging the efforts of all parties, including ongoing talks among them, aimed at facilitating the resumption of substantive broad-based negotiations towards a new constitution and arrangements on the transition to a democratic order,

Taking note with satisfaction of recent agreements between parties aimed at removing many obstacles to resuming broad-based negotiations and also noting with satisfaction the release of prisoners held for their political beliefs or activities,

Noting with concern the remaining effects of the acts of destabilization that were committed by South Africa against the neighbouring African States,

1. Strongly urges the South African authorities to exercise fully and impartially the primary responsibility of government to bring to an end the ongoing violence, to protect the lives, security and property of all South Africans in all of South Africa, and to bring to justice those responsible for acts of violence;

2. Calls upon all parties to refrain from acts of violence and to cooperate in combating violence;

3. Strongly urges the South African authorities to assume the full responsibility to respect and protect the right of South Africans to demonstrate peacefully in public in order to convey their views effectively;

4. Urgently calls upon all signatories to the National Peace Accord to recommit themselves to the process of peaceful change by fully and effectively implementing its provisions, and by cooperating with each other to that end;

5. Also calls upon all other parties to contribute to the achievement of the aims of the National Peace Accord;

6. Takes note with approval of the recommendations in the Secretary-General's report of 7 August 1992 7/ and calls upon the Government

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7/ S/24389.

of South Africa and all parties in South Africa to implement urgently the relevant recommendations of the Secretary-General contained in his report;

7. Commends the Secretary-General for those measures taken to address areas of concern noted in his report and particularly to assist in strengthening the structure set up under the National Peace Accord, including the deployment of United Nations observers in South Africa, and urges the Secretary-General to continue to address all the areas of concern noted in his report which fall within the purview of the United Nations;

8. Also welcomes the observers of the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth and the European Community deployed in South Africa;

9. Strongly urges the Government of South Africa, as well as the other parties and movements, to lend their full cooperation to the Commission of Inquiry regarding the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation (Goldstone Commission) and permit the Commission urgently and fully to carry out investigations into the functioning and operations of security forces and armed formations recommended by the Secretary-General in his report;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to respond positively and appropriately, as envisaged in his report, to requests for assistance from the Goldstone Commission in the context of the National Peace Accord;

11. Urges the representatives of the people of South Africa to resume, without further delay, broad-based negotiations on transitional arrangements and basic principles for a process of reaching agreement on a new democratic and non-racial constitution and for its speedy entry into force;

12. Calls upon the international community to support the vulnerable and critical process still under way in South Africa through a phased application of appropriate measures with regard to the South African authorities, as warranted by ongoing developments, and, within the context of the need to respond appropriately to them, to review existing restrictive measures as warranted by positive developments, such as agreement by the parties on transitional arrangements, and agreement on a new, non-racial and democratic constitution;

13. Calls upon all Governments to observe fully the mandatory arms embargo, requests the Security Council to continue to monitor effectively its strict implementation, and urges States to adhere to the provisions and other Security Council resolutions on the import of arms from South Africa and the export of equipment and technology destined for military or police purposes in that country;

14. Appeals to the international community to increase humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of apartheid, to the returning refugees and exiles, and to released political prisoners;

15. Calls upon the international community to assist disadvantaged South African democratic anti-apartheid organizations and individuals in the academic, scientific and cultural fields;

16. Also calls upon the international community to assist the non-racial sports bodies, which have been endorsed by representative anti-apartheid sports organizations in South Africa, in redressing the continuing structural inequalities in sports;

17. Appeals to the international community to help create stable conditions for the rapid and peaceful attainment of a new South Africa based on an agreed, democratic and non-racial constitution by providing, and increasing, its material, financial and other assistance to South Africans in their efforts to address the serious socio-economic problems of the disadvantaged people of South Africa, particularly in the areas of education, employment, health and housing;

18. Appeals to the international community to render all possible assistance to States neighbouring South Africa to enable them to recover from the effects of destabilization and thereby to contribute to the stability and prosperity of the subregion;

19. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the parties concerned, to undertake preliminary examination of the assistance which the United Nations might provide in the electoral process leading to a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa;

20. Also requests the Secretary-General to continue to ensure the coordination of activities of the United Nations and its agencies with regard to, and, as appropriate, inside South Africa, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on measures taken to facilitate the peaceful elimination of apartheid and the transition of South Africa to a non-racial and democratic society as envisaged in the Declaration on Apartheid.